Exhibit G

Effect of immune globulin on the prevention of experimental hepatitis C virus infection.

Krawczynski K, Alter MJ, Tankersley DL, Beach M, Robertson BH, Lambert S, Kuo G, Spelbring JE, Meeks E, Sinha S, Carson DA.

National Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, USA.

The efficacy of postexposure prophylaxis for the prevention of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection was studied in experimentally infected chimpanzees. Three chimpanzees were inoculated with HCV: Two were treated 1 h later with anti-HCV--negative intravenous immune globulin (IGIV) or hepatitis C immune globulin (HCIG), and a third animal was not treated. HCV infection was detected in all 3 animals within a few days of inoculation. Once passively transferred anti-HCV declined in the HCIG-treated animal, there was an increase of HCV antigen (Ag)--positive hepatocytes followed by reappearance of anti-HCV; HCV Ag disappeared concordant with the development of acute hepatitis. Acute hepatitis C developed in both the IGIV-treated and untreated chimpanzees, with peak liver enzyme activity on day 59, but was delayed in the HCIG-treated animal until day 146. Postexposure HCIG treatment markedly prolonged the incubation period of acute hepatitis C but did not prevent or delay HCV infection. IGIV had no effect on the course of HCV infection.

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